PH0353604

UNITED STATES DEPART SINT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DRINPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEG 2 1 1976

DATE ENTERED AUG 2 9 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

| SEE | INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| TYPE ALL ENTRIES COMPLETE APPLICAE 1 NAME HISTORIC | | | RECEIVED | | |
| AND/OR COMMON | ** RIGGS, SAMUEL A., HOUSE | | | DEC 1 8 1985 | |
| 2 LOCATION | | | Aprisas Historic Pres | ervation Dept. | |
| STREET & NUMBER | 1501 Pennsylvania | | NOT FOR PUBLICATION | | |
| CITY, TOWN | Lawrence | . VICINITY OF | congressional district No. 3, Larry Winn | | |
| STATE | Kansas | ^{CODE} 20 | COUNTY Douglas | 045 045 | |
| 3 CLASSIFIC | ATION | | | | |
| CATEGORY DISTRICT X_BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT | OWNERSHIP PUBLICXPRIVATEBOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITIONIN PROCESSBEING CONSIDERED | STATUS XOCCUPIED LUNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED XNO | PRESI AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY | ENT USE MUSEUMPARK XPRIVATE RESIDENCRELIGIOUSSCIENTIFICTRANSPORTATIONOTHER: | |
| 4 OWNER O | FPROPERTY | | | | |
| NAME | Mrs. Austin H. Turn | ey | | | |
| STREET & NUMBER | 1501 Pennsylvania | | | 4 | |
| CITY, TOWN | Lawrence | VICINITY OF | STATE Kansas | 66044 | |
| 5 LOCATION | OF LEGAL DESCR | RIPTION | | | |
| COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, | ETC. Register of Deed | ls | | | |
| STREET & NUMBER | Douglas County (| Courthouse | | | |
| CITY, TOWN | Lawrence | | STATE Kansas | | |
| 6 REPRESEN | TATION IN EXIST | ING SURVEYS | | | |
| TITLE | Historic Sites S | urvey | | | |
| DATE | 1969 | FEDERAL X | STATECOUNTYLOCAL | | |
| DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS | Kansas State His | torical Society | | | |
| CITY, TOWN | Topeka | | STATE Kansas | | |

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPART. INT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPL USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 21 1976

DATE ENTERED

AUG 29 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

4.

Mr. Austin H. Turney 16 Windaway Road Bethel, Connecticut 06801

8.

by the raiders and all the wood burned. Some fire scars are still visible on the brick walls. The construction was later resumed, and the house was completed in late September, 1864. The Riggs family moved in November 1, 1864.

Riggs himself had a narrow escape from the hands of Quantrill's men at their old house on Rhode Island street. Cornered by one of the mounted raiders, he was spared first when the raider's pistol misfired and then when his wife diverted the raider's horse. He was able to flee when she grabbed the bridle and prevented the raider from getting a clear shot at him.

The house at 1501 Pennsylvania was the Riggs home for 50 years. They left on November 2, 1914, to spend their remaining years with their son in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The house remained in the family until 1931 and was a rental property. For a time after World War I it was used as a private hospital. The first and so far the only sale of the property came in 1931 when it was purchased by the Austin Turneys. Professor Turney was in the field of educational psychology at the University of Kansas until his retirement in 1958. The house is still owned and occupied by his widow.

Several years ago an archeology class at the University of Kansas made excavations in the builder's trench around the house. Some period artifacts were recovered as well as evidence of the 1863 burning of the woodwork.

The house is significant for the role of Samuel A. Riggs in the political affairs of Kansas both as a territory and as a state. The structure is also one of a rather small group of buildings which survived Quantrill's raid. The Riggs house is also an excellent example of early architecture in Kansas. It combines the best workmanship of the area into a building that reflects a knowledge of a then popular Eastern style, the Italian Villa. The house responds to its environment both through the use of local materials, the warm red brick, and through its orientation and the placement of windows with their operable shutters to create optimum ventilation. The Riggs house not only complements and enhances its surroundings but it is also an integral part of the architectural tradition in eastern Kansas.

* 35.50 m

8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| PREHISTORIC | ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | COMMUNITY PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | RELIGION | | |
| 1400-1499 | ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | CONSERVATION | LAW | SCIENCE | | |
| 1500-1599 | AGRICULTURE | ECONOMICS | LITERATURE | SCULPTURE | | |
| 1600-1699 | ARCHITECTURE | EDUCATION | MILITARY | _SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN | | |
| 1700-1799 | ART | ENGINEERING | MUSIC | THEATER | | |
| X 1800-1899 | COMMERCE | EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | PHILOSOPHY | _TRANSPORTATION | | |
| 1900- | COMMUNICATIONS | INDUSTRY | XPOLITICS/GOVERNMENT | X.OTHER (SPECIFY) | | |
| | | INVENTION | Western | Settlement | | |
| | | | | | | |

SPECIFIC DATES 1864

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Samuel A. Riggs house was built in 1863-1864 for the Lawrence attorney and politician.

Riggs was born in Ohio in 1835 and educated in Pennsylvania and Ohio. A graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, he was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1858 and came to Lawrence, Kansas, in April, 1859. He immediately entered into the practice of law and into Republican politics and was that same year elected county attorney of Douglas county. That office was subsequently changed to district attorney representing several counties and he was re-elected to the post in 1862 and 1864. In 1865 he resigned as district attorney and in 1866 he was elected to the state senate. He resigned in 1867 to become U.S. District Attorney for Kansas and served until 1869. He was one of a three-man commission chosen in 1868 to codify the Kansas laws. In the 1870's he became disenchanted with the Republican party and affiliated with the Independent Reform party. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1872, but he won election to the Kansas house of representatives as an independent in 1879. Riggs again switched parties in the 1880's, running for Congress unsuccessfully as a Democrat in 1883. Supported by the Democrat-Populist fusion in the 1890's he was elected to two terms as judge of the state district court (1896-1900). For a number of years he retained some association with the University of Kansas as a lecturer in the law department.

The Riggs house was under construction when raiders attacked Lawrence around 5:00 a.m. on August 21, 1863. William C. Quantrill led a band of some 300 bushwhackers in an attack on the town of Lawrence. The residents were caught completely unaware; more than 150 men were killed and many others wounded. Most of the businesses and many of the homes were looted and burned. Quantrill had formerly lived at Lawrence and his desire for revenge for ill treatment was evidently one motive for the attack. The city of Lawrence was hated by Proslavery partisans because of its leading role as a Free State stronghold in the struggle for Kansas. Many of the most outspoken antislavery leaders lived there. Some of Quantrill's band were motivated by desires for revenge for earlier Jayhawker raids into Missouri. James H. Lane, later a U.S. Senator, lived in Lawrence and had led some of those Others simply wanted to loot and plunder. The raid provided no lasting military value for the Confederacy. It fueled the hatreds of Kansans and others for the South and particularly for the Missouri guerillas, hatreds which lasted for years after the war ended. Accounts of the destruction of Lawrence printed in the U.S. and in Europe increased public opinion against the Confederate cause.

The walls of the Riggs house were up and the window and door frames in place, but the house was not yet ready for occupancy when Quantrill came. It was set afire

₹)

UNITED STATES DEPART ANT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NP. JSE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 2.1 1976

DATE ENTERED

AUG 2 9 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

9.

"Improvements," Kansas State Journal (Lawrence), September 29, 1864.

"Lawrence Home Has a Long History," Lawrence Journal-World, July 30, 1968.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography (New York, James T. White and Co., 1941), v. 29, p. 350.

Nineteenth Century Houses in Lawrence, Kansas (Lawrence, Kansas, University of Kansas Museum of Art, 1968).

Portrait and Biographical Record of Leavenworth, Douglas and Franklin Counties, Kansas (Chicago, Chapman Publishing Co., 1899), pp. 185, 186.

Riggs, Henry Earle, <u>Our Pioneer Ancestors</u> (Ann Arbor, Michigan, Edward Bros., Inc., 1942), pp. 47-55, 195, 196, 204-217.

Riggs, Samuel A., "An Outlaw When He Took to the Bush," Kansas Historical <u>Collections</u>, v. 7 (1901-1902), pp. 223, 224.

"A Roster of Kansas for Fifty Years," Kansas Historical Collections, v. 8 (1903-1904), pp. 513, 515, 539, 542.

"Tells Of Quantrill Raid on Lawrence," Wichita Eagle, January 3, 1932.

Topeka Commercial, March 5, 1879.

<u>United States Biographical Dictionary</u>, <u>Kansas Volume</u> (Chicago, S. Lewis and Co., 1879), pp. 268, 269.

Williams, Burton J., "Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence: A Question of Complicity," Kansas Historical Quarterly, v. 34, no. 2 (Summer, 1968), pp. 143-149.